#### DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

PUBLISHED	EVERY	MORNING
THUMS	OF SUBSCRI	PTION
Daily and Funday, Six months		

ths, free Building, and Office, Mr. Rockery Building, ago Office, Mr. Rockery Building, and Diribune Building, every, from 11 and Diribune Building, No. 12 Pourl Street, incl. Huffa, No. 12 Pourl Street, and Huffa, No. 14 Pourl Street, and Huffa, No. 15 Pourl Street, and Huffa, And Huffa, And Huffa, And Huffa, And Hu

CORRESPONDENCE.

numbrations relating to news and edi-ter should be addressed to the Editor-

HUSINESS LETTERS. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

The Bee on the Trains.
There is no excuse for a failure toget Tan Ruson the trains. All numericals have been not food to carry a full apply. Travelers who wan Trik Bus and can't get it on trains where other many parties are carried are respected. papers are carried are requested to fris like.

The like.

The particular to give in all cases for atlon as to date, railway and number

#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Hex
Publishing Company, does colemnly swear that
the actual circulation of The Data; BER for the
week ending January 25, 180, was as follows: Sunday, Jan. 19 Sunday, Jan. 19 Monday, Jan. 21 Tuesday, Jan. 21 Wednesday, Jan. 22

Average 19.548

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
worm to before me and substribed to it my
seases this 25th day of January, A. D. 1881.
See 1. 1881.
Notary Public.
Notary Public.

(Seal.)

State of Nebraska.

Conney of Douglas.

Line of Nebraska.

Conney of Line of Line

THE city druggist can be dispensed the city.

THE two Dakotas, Montana and Wash ington constitute the four of the northwest, the republican big

Title ery of "revolution" comes with natural grace and vigor from the south

IT was to be expected that the fillibusters would fume and foamat Speaker Reed for depriving them of their occu-

The pretensions of St. Louis as a site for the world's fair have been ground to dust between the millstones of New York and Chicago.

THE council investigating committee ill do the public a service by vigorously overhauling the system which per mits city officials to quarter their fami-

OMAHA's position as the third packing center remains unshaken. Compara-tive statistics show a substantial gain for the past week over the correspond ing week of last year.

WITH significant unanimity the dem ocratic press declare that Senator Ingalls' speech was "common place" and to-tally "lacking in argument," and at the same time columns are devoted to denouncing the senator's assertions and refuting his "arguments."

Kansas. Republican clubs in thirtyfour counties of the southern district have requested the governor to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of allowing the people to reconsider prohibition. As the legis-lature is strongly in favor of the law as it stands, there is no prospect of the ap-peal being granted, but the movement is noteworthy as showing that a power-ful sentiment in favor of high license and local option exists in the state of

THE citizens of Omaha are doubtle gratified to learn through the G. M. H. that "Omaha's new postoffice building will be some too big by the time it is finished." We should say so. If the construction of the building proceeds at the same speed that has characterized the purchase of the Planters house block the building will be finished fifty or sixty years hence. By that time survive will such of our citizens as may wants of this growing city.

THE movement to build a new opers house commonds itself to the support of local capitalists. Omaha has outgrown the capacity of the present theaters, the capacity of the present theaters, and demands an amusement temple modern in its construction and metropolitan in dimensions. Boyd's opera house has served its day. Built when the city had less than forty thousand population, it is entirely too small for the Omaha of today. In convenience of location, internal agrangement and equipment, it has no superior in the west, but there are vital defects in its construction which have been a source construction which have been a source of uncasitoss to theater-goers. The Grand is merely a venture; while its expacity is greater than that of the Boyd, and having the important advantage of being on the ground floor, it is fatally defective in accounting properties, and must be entirely reconstructed to insure its permanency as a theater. Omaha needs and should have a theater with a senting capacity of at ieast twenty-five hundred. Its approaches and exits should be on the ground floor to insure the greatest posture. ground floor to insure the greatest pos-sible security to patrons. Publicanfety must not be curtailed for the sake of profit from stores or offices. That such a theater will pay fair interest on the investment there can be no doubt. It will prosper as the city prospers and become a permanent source of profit to the owners and managers.

MAKE A POPULAR APPEAL The importance to the farmers of Ne-brasks, and directly or incidentally to all the interests of the state, of mar-all the interests of the state, of marketing the large amount of corn still on hand justifies every practicable effort to effect this. The governor has appealed to the railroad managers to relieve the situation by reducing the rates on corn, and has been assured that the matter would receive consideration. We are willing to believe that this will be done, for it would seem that that the managers must clearly that the railroads have a commo terest in promoting the general pros-perity. If the farmers do not sell their grain they cannot buy other commodi-ties or pay the obligations to country merchants already contracted. very generally need money for present wants and every week the situation grows worse. All classes of business in grows worse, Attenases of observes in the state are suffering more or less from depression, and the outlook is most unpromising if Nebruska's staple product is not marketed. Rail-road managers cannot be blind to this state of affairs, and as practical mea they cannot be indiffer-set to it. But no however, some from ent to it. But no harm can come from igorously urging this subject upon heir attention. The appeal of the governor may very

properly and judiciously be supple-mented by a popular appeal. This can be made through public meetings in every city and town, and THE BEE suggests that the people get together in this way, make a candid statement of the condition of affairs in the agricultural communities of which they have knowledge, and by resolutions or petitions call upon the rail-roads to afford the relief which is in their power. It should be borne in mind that there is no authority in the state to compel the railroads to reduce the rate on corn shipped to markets outside the state. The matter is en-tirely in the hands of the managers and the people are powerless except a they may be able to make their influence feit in the way we have suggested.
We believe the adoption of this plan would have a good effect, and the matter is of such importance and urgone to warrant such a popular

PROTECTION OF FOREST LANDS. The American Forestry association will carnestly press upon the attention of congress the necessity for legislation to protect the forest lands on the publi domain. This subject is every year be coming more important and urgent The forests are rapidly disappearin under the axe of timber thieves an from devastating fires, and while the from devastating fires, and while they still cover from fifty to seventy million acres, unless some ade-quate provision is made against the causes of past destruction another generation will find them pretty well wiped out. The loss of these forests cannot be fully measured by the value to the government of the timber stolen and burned, the damage to agriculture from their disappearance being of far greater moment. ociation has prepare

The Forestry association has prepare a bill for introduction into congress pre viding for the reservation and protection tion of forest lands on the public de main. This measure provides for the withdrawal of certain lands from survey, sale, entry or disposal under existing laws, except under certain speci fied conditions, and also that no timber shall be cut or removed from said lands except for the needs of persons upon them engaged in carrying out the pur poses of the act; provides for a commis sion to personally examine the lands and determine what part ought to be and determine what part dught to be permanently kept in forest, and to re-port a plan for the management of for-ests; and requires the president, on the request of the secretary of the interior and the commission, to designate a military force to guard any part of the re served lands and the timber growing thereon. This is not intended to be a permanent arrangement, but to secure protection

until something better can be devised.
Congress has thus far shown very
great carelessness or indifference regarding forest preservation and proection but there seems a more favo able disposition now to give the matter the attention it deserves, so that it is reasonably expected that the bill framed by the Forestry association will be

THE NEW REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED. So far as the authority and influence of the United States of America can give a piace among the nations to the United States of Brazil the new republic has received this distinction. The secognition by the president of the min-ister accredited to this government by the provisional government of Brazil establishes international relatween the two countries. places the republic of Brazil, so far as the United States are concerned, on an equality with all other nations. By this action the older repub-lic declares to the world its belic declares to the world its be-lief that the youngest republic is es-tablished and entitled to be received in the family of nations, that it is a na-tional entity having a rightful claim to the same respect and consideration ac-corded to the most favored nations, and that in this character it will hereafter be regarded and treated by the United States. The terms in which the presi-dent received the minister of the new republic can give no offense anywhere. and the assurance they convey of the hearty sympathy of the people of this country with the result of the peace-ful revolution in Brazil will be approved

by all American citizens.

The delay of this government in rec-ognizing the United States of Brazil, for which the administration has been vigorously criticized by its opponents, has worked no harm to the new repub-lic. On the contrary, the effect of recognition after a careful and deliberate study of the situation had convinced the government of the United States that the new political conditions in Brazil are permanently established, must be very much better upon the opinion of other cations respecting the new republic than would have resulted from precipitous action on our part. The spirit that prompted the demand for a recognition

of the United States of Brazil almost immediately after the new republic had been proclaimed may have been com-mendable as evidence of a cordial interest in the progress of republican institutions, but it was not wise from the view-point of national dignity and responsibility. These obviously reresponsibility. These obviously re-quired that the government should be well assured that the new order of things in Brazil had a substantial foundation of popular assent and support, that the change in the form of government was not effected by a mere cabal of discontented tailitary officers and self-seeking politicians, but had the approval of the intelligent and responsible masses, that the pro-visional government was able to maintain itself in power, and more than all that the purpose of the revolution was to establish a true republican system of which the people of this country could properly approve. Time was necessary to prove the existence of these con-ditions, and this having been shown the covernment of the United States. government of the United States. without sacrifice of dignity and assuming no hazardous responsibility, extends fellowship to the government of the United States of Brazil and heartily welcomes the new republic to a place among the nations of the earth. It is perhaps too much to expect that

republican institutions will be established in Brazil without encountering some difficulties and conflicts. But there can be no doubt that the old order of things is gone forever. It is reported that Dom Pedro desires to return, but only as a citizen, prepared to give full submission to the new government and asking no rights or privilege not enjoyed by every other citi There is no evidence of any do mestic opposition to the change of gov-ernment, and although the provisional authorities have in some respects been arbitrary, as viewed from our standpoint, they appear not to have lost thereby in popular support or confi-There is every reason, therefore, why this government should have concluded that the conditions war-ranted the recognition of the new republic. The effect of this action cannot be otherwise than favorable to the

THE TRIUMPH OF LAW.

The decision of the supreme court of
Montana disposes of the democratic
claim to control of the lower house of the legislature and confirms the position maintained by the republicans from the start. Law and justice were on the republican side, as the result clearly shows. The democrats were well aware of the weakness of their cause, and resorted to unconstitutional methods to seat a majority of the house on bogue certificates. The fact that the courts of Silver Bow county, presided over by democrats, failed to force the county clerk to certify the returns to the state board of canvassers proved that even partisan courts could not even partisan courts could not safely stretch the law in favor of the democratic legislative candidates. outrages perpetrated on the ballot by means of squads of non-residents are notorious. Gangs of railroad graders were imported for that purpose Tunnel precinct of Butte the chief cause of the controversy, one hundred and seventy-three democratic votes, were cast by Northern Pacific graders who were in the state only five months, while the law requires a residence of six

months before exercising the right of franchise. The supreme court did not deem it necessary to go behind the returns. The plaintiff in the case held the certificate of the state canvassing board, which was prima facie evidence of his right to a sent in the assembly. The constitution, as well as the enabling act, made it the duty of the board to canvass the returns and declare the re-suit, thus nullifying the old territorial law conferring that power on county clerks. The democratic contestants holding the certificates of county clerks have no right or title to scats and must vacate in favor of the legally elected

members.
The decision virtually confirms the title of Messrs. Powers and Sanders to seats in the United States senate, and gives the republicans control of the law-making power of the new state. The contest has been a long and costly one to the state, but the triumph of over wrong, of law over the usurpations of the democratic governor, is as om phatic as it is gratifying and just. Montana is a republican state, notwith-standing the machination of the Missouritus, and it is safe to predict that it will cast its first electoral vote for the

A PERTINENT POINTER. The controversy over Dodlin granite is a minor matter so far as the alleged ibel against Vand and scarcely can affect the pending decision of Judge Heisley one way or the

other.

But the persistent effort made during the late trial to create the impression that there was no undue influence used in getting Dodlin granite introduced. and no difference in the cost of the city hall on account of its adoption is mis

We reassert that the adoption of Dodlin granite was a piece of jobbery and THE BEE still maintains that the city could have saved four thousand dollars if the Missouri granite had been used instead of Dodlin. The assertion that there is no granite in any Omaha building except what General Bangs, the owner of the Dodlin quarries has furnished, is preposterous. The attempt to bamboozie our citizens by comparing the higher bids for Hurricane Island granite, is very ingenious, we Dodlin granite, is very ingenious, we confess. But why was the successful contractor informed before he made his bid, that Dodlin granite would be used? And why was preference given to that particular stone when there was not a single building in Omaha or anywhere in the west con-structed of Dodlin granite? Nobody contends that this particular granite is contends that this particular granite is inferior in quality, but it is manifestly off-color for the base and tower stories of a building that is to be built wholly or in part of Portage red sandstons. Moreover, Mr. Coots could and would

have reduced his bid by four thousand dollars has he been allowed to use Mis-souri graetts, which is designated as syenite. This Missouri granite is in every resumet preferable in its coloring and more repropriate in matching the adjacent building. It is the granite discent building. It is the granite sed for the pillars and first story of the Paxton block, and was used in the two-million deliar Rockery building of Chicago, which is acknowledged to be

magnificent and monumental struc-While it is now too late to undo what has been done, we have a very pertinent pointer as to the peculiar methods which were pursued by the building committee of the late council, of which Mr. Chaffee was the chairman. Vandervoort testified that Boss Stout and himself were active in trying to get Dodlin granite adopted for the new congressional library building at Wash-ington. That fact alone points to the conclusion that the agencies through which Dodlin granite was forsted upon Omaha were, to say the least, not above

THE persistent contradiction of ports of distress in portions of the Dakotas paralyze all efforts to secure ade-quate outside relief for the suffering farmers. Two months ago the boards of trade of St. Paul and Minneapolis generously tendered aid to the people, but the moment that the reports of poverty became common in public prints denials were sent out and a crop of statistics were harvested to show that the Dakotas had enough and to spare of the necessaries of life. But pamphlets of statistics did not bring food to the bungry or clothing to the poor. They suc-ceeded in checking the flow of help and insulted the charitable people who responded to the appeal for aid. The officials of both states now confess that there is more distress than can be taken care of by local subscriptions and re-quest assistance. Correspondents sent into the country by Chicago and St. Paul papers confirm all previous reports of suffering, yet these official and unofficial reports are again met with vio-lent contradictions. It is evident that the speculators in town lots and farm lands control the local avenues of news and are determined to prevent outside aid lest their speculations should de cline. If prompt and adequate relief is not secured the responsibility must rest on the greedy boomers.

THE board of trade, real estate exchange, and the jobber's association should promptly unite with the stock shippers in protecting the interests o the Omaha market. Railroad discrimi nation against the city threatens irrep-arable injury and every business man is vitally interested in resenting the outrageous schedule of stock rates re-cently adopted. "An injury to one is the concern of all," and the united voice of the commercial and industria interests of the city should make itself

A SECRET committee has been appointed by the Canadian parliament to inquire into the "alarming exodus of natives and foreigners from Canada to the United States," and to report on the best means of checking the stampede. There is only one way to check the stampede. Dispense with the titled barnacies fastened upon the country and join fortunes with the United

Kanaus city Times.
The whisty "trust" is to be abolished, but a whisty "corporation" is to be formed. The ardent will continue to get in its work just

Mr. Cleveland's Lattle Joke.

Toledo Biade.
Mr. Cleveland might make money in a small way by going into the business of far nishing jokes to minstrel companies. A late remark of his to the effect that the democratic party absorbs "the brains, gence, and honesty of the country"

### Intellectual Australians.

While Poter Juckson, the Australian slugger, is entertaining the A pericans with his artistic fist recitals Henry George of Amer ica, will discuss comomic subjects in Austra-lia. This arrangement probably suits the

Blaine and Bayard as Diploma's.

New York Herald.

Mr. Bayard was so anxious to give upon to England for political offenses that he yould not conclude a treaty to include only the common crimes. Possibly the fact that both the senate and the people rejected Mr with indignation, made the British govern sense treaty with Mr. Blaine. However that may be, Mr. Blaine deserves credit for max ing a treaty which has properly guarded all rights that ought to be guarded.

HORACE GREELEY

Reminiscences of the Great Editor by

Reminiscences of the Great Editor by Murat Halstead.

A magazine article about Mr. Greeley, prenared by one who had the privilege of knowing him, would seem to lack something of coloring without specimens of personal anecdote. His nearest friends, those in contact with him and associated in his daily labors, were not always sure of an agreeable reception when they visited him in his don. He was a furiously hard worker, and his habit of standing at the case as a printer stude to him during his forty years as an editor. It was his favorite position to be on his feet when writing to lean against a desk and scribble in violent baste aimost the attitude of a printer settiff, type, writes Murat Halstead in the Cosmopolitan. The paragraphs were disched from his pen in a chirography that only the most educated of the eraft could make intelligible and the shoets were thrown in a blotted pile, half a dezen of them wet at once with the profusion of ink. He was apt to turn his head so as to bring his glasses sidelong very close to the paper, and his delicate and beautiful white hand, stained up to the second joints of the first two fingers, would traverse the sheets at a marvelous rate. There would be something in his adjustiment of himself that indicated to the spectator, waiting for an interview, that he was conscious of the presence of an intruder, and a little irritated about it, but soberly impatient to get to the point where he could stop without confusing his work of constructing an editorial, and ascertain in an instant what was wanted.

The way he had of turning around from his desk and peering through his

glasses was peremptory notice that what was wanted must be out immediately or the work of writing would be resumed, with nohope of another interruption and his answer to any question or proposition was given in his peculiarly thin, almost feminine voice, and with a pereing abruptness and sharpness of application of terms. One of his sorest trials was to have a string of gentlemen brought in to be introduced, and as they generally did not have much business, his anxiety to be speedily rid of them would be manifested in a manner not free from evidences of fretfulness. This was not impolitoness or indifference to the feeings of those who called, but an expression of his appreciation of the value of time. He felt that time was the main thing he had, that it was orfensive and interview people after the modern method, but one who talked with him, and happened to be acquainted with a subject that interested him, was pretty certain to see in the editorial columns of the Tribune the information he had imparted, according to the great editors interpretation, crammed into crip and stordy sentences of ringing, musterly English.

He talked at the table with remark-

and stordy sentences of ringing, mastery English.

He talked at the table with remarkable fraukness and a great deal of good wit, and his fami of information was so large and accurate that it seemed no subject could be touched that he did not shed a new light upon it. Not infrequently it was the feature of a dinner at which he was present to draw him out. The experiment was seldom tried in vain. There appeared to be little that he did not know, and nothing that he was alraid to say. It was an object

out. The experiment was seldom tried in vain. There appeared to be little that he did not know, and nothing that he was afraid to say. It was an object to get him to talk about himself, and while he did not shrink from that, it was plain he would prefer to speak of something else. For two or three years before his candidacy for the presidency he had friends in the habit of introducing the subject of the great office and dwelling upon his capabilities to fill it, and fond of inviting expressions from him about it, and he would take it up and elucidate it with unusual animation and freedom for one who had listened to the humming of the celebrated bee that beguiles so many.

There was that which was amusing and also instauctive, in turning his talk into a line that would be, or seem to be, without his knowledge, of especial interest to some one present and insperling merchant, well known in the business world, and Mr. Greeley was led by artful interrogatories to give his views upon the morality of the undervaluation of goods from foreign manufacturers, and the necessity of making the protection of American industry rigorous. The unqualited judgment which he declared was vastly refreshing to the histeners who had worked it up, and the more highly appreciated because it was understood that he was not aware of the application of his trenchant observations. That turned out to be a mistake, for when the dinner party broke up and the great merchant was gone, and one ventured to say, "Mr. Greeley, you were almost severe, were you bot, on our friend in your remarks about the unpatriote conduct of the importers of New York?" "Oh, no, said he, "I think not. I liked the chance to say what I did. I meant it for him. There is no doubt that he is a smuggler;" and if there is any form of sintulness Mr. Greeley held in aspecial abomination it was that of snuggling, for he regarded it as a method of robbing the poor workingmen of our country, with whom, without regard to trado or occumation, celor or condition, his heart was alway

cacy.

Mr. Greeley was just as likely to be personally much attached to some of those with whom he had no political affiliation as to anybody else, and had many friendships that to those who were in agreement with him on public were in agreement with nim on public questions appeared strange. Some of the most violent of his political antago-nists found in him, as an individual, an extraordinary charm; and he seemed to seek them sometimes as if there was in the contrast, the friction of opposites, that which was stimulating and de-lightful.

seek thom sometimes as if there was in the contrast, the friction of opposites, that which was stimulating and delightful.

When General Dix was in command at New York, and had charge of Fort Lafayette, and some of our fellow citizens who had been engaged in ondeavoring to destroy the best government in the world were shut up there, a prominent democrat made his appearance at the military headquarters with a letter of introduction from Mr. Greeley, and a demijohn of whisky, to the neck of which was tied a card, addressing it to a gentleman of celebrity at that time relired to the fort from public activities. The conjunction was so singular that General Dix was disturbed, and with the greatest austerity asked, "Why should I sond a jug of whisky to your friend in Fort Lafayette?" "Because," said the bearer, "my friend lifes whisky," The general regarded him grimly for a moment, and smiled and said, "I hadn't thought of that. It isn't a had reason: the whisky shall go to your friend;" and it did. This was one of the most surprising instances that had come within his observation of the power of plain telling of the simple truth. It was the only time he ever approved sending a jug of whisky to anybody.

Mr. Greeley did not quickly appreciate the work that others did in making the majestic chapters of history for which he had prepared the way—did not apprechant the film of time of the power of plain telling of the simple truth, it was the only time he ever approved sending a jug of whisky to anybody.

Mr. Greeley did not quickly appreciate the work that others did in making the majestic chapters of history for which he had prepared the way—did not apprechant in good time how collosses were the figures of Lincoln and

ciate the work that others did in making the majestic chapters of history for which he had prepared the way—did not apprehend in good time how collessail were the figures of Lincoin and Grant; but he was the great teacher of the lessons of liberty that made possible the chief magistrate and the communder-in-chief in the war in which freedom triumphed over slavery—the woodsman who cut a path through the widerness, only widened by those whose glories have obscured him.

There was a tendency in the antislavery men, when the great ovil persished, to feel that the one thing needful had been accomplished, that henceforth the triumphs over error would be easy, and to enter upon the celebration of peace and good-will universal. There have been strange and sad commentaries in current history upon the beautiful utterances that honored Mr. Greeley's head and heart in 1872—sweet confidence of his that time, has not justified. There are still stormy clouds in the sicies. There never was a louder call than that coming from the nations of the earth, and the lands of barbarism, and the islands of the seas, for stalwart labors in the field which is the world. One longs for touches of the vanished band of the master, and wonders how much he could heve done if he had lived with the lightnings that he wielded; to make good the hopes he cherished and that have perished. When he rested, he had done a full day's hard work; and, after all, the industry and the courage and the wide-spreal usefulness of his toilsome life—imperfect, broken, as it was—are an inspiration to dauntless endeavor.

Nervous decility, poor mamory, diffidence sexual weakness, pimples, cured by Dr Milos' Nervine. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

JUDGE DUNDY FINES CALHOUN

In Charge of a United States Mar shal Till Paid.

NEBRASKA FARM MORTGAGES.

Investigations of the Deputy Labo Commissioner-Associate Board of Charities - Soldiers'

The Calbonn Caus.

The Calhoun Cass.

Lincoln, Neb. Jan. 30.—Ispecial to The Bre. J-John C. Calhoun, ex-deputy internal revolue collector for the district of Nebrasia and Dakota, arraigned and tried in the United States district court for attering false vouchers, was fined \$255 by Judge Dandy today and committed to the custody of the United States marshal until paid.

The story of young Calhoun's shortcoming a is familiar to the public and repetition is wholly unnecessary. It is learned, however, that the end of his trouble is not yet, and that arrest on the charge of embez-lement is likely to follow. He that as it may, Calhoun's stortages have all been made good and his friends insist that his punishment nd his friends insist that his punishment

as been sufficient.
The motion to dissolve attachment in the ase of Jacob Hirst et al va Joseph R. Stur

divant et al, was overruled.

William H. Frees vs. Mary Frees, Continued until the May term. Leave, however, was given the celendant to file a bill in equity to quiet title to lots 1, 2 and 3, in block 6, North Lincoln.

cluity to quiet title to lots 1, 2 and 3, in block 6, North Lincoln.

FREM MORTGAGES.

During the past few weeks Hom. John Jenkins, deputy labor commissioner, has been devoting more or loss attention to the subject of farm mortgages. He took Sarpy county as a basis, and his observations, covering a period of ten years, from January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1879, to January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888. He states that there are twenty-nine mortgages on record, representing \$75, \$365, that have been paid but that the records full, to show it. The value of real estate mortgages in the county, be thinks, is considerable less than \$500,000. The counts has 90,578 acres of improved lands valued at \$5,559,500, and, the mortgage includedness is therefore less than one centured they were het valuation. During than one centured they were het out for each forecomment. debtedness is therefore less than one-tents of the valuation. During the period indicated there were but eight foreclosures, in most cases payments having been made promptly. Mr. Jonkins also found that mortgages have been filed of record in that mortgages of \$25,000 upon 100 acres of land was filed, and of this ammint 120 acres were in Sarpy and 770 in Nuckolls county.

ASSOLIAT ROAD OF CHARLES

ASSOCIATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The in Nuckolls county.

ASSOCIATE POADLO OF CHARITIES.

The woman's associate board of charities of the dists of Februska continued its session at the dists of the state of Februska continued its session at graph of the state of Februska continued its session at the continued of the session at the continued of the continued of the county of the continued of th

Digital Digital Prices of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Elevator, company as the Union Pacific Kallway company, heard recently before the state board of transportation, arain bobs upscready. Today the defendant filed a motion for a new trail and to have each and every finding of fact by the board set aside. The motion alexes that the findings of fact are contrary to law, that the findings, each and severally, are contrary to the evidence in the case; that errors of law occurred at the hearing, which were duly excepted to by the defendant; that the board considered improper evidence at the trial of the cause; that a new trial is specially moved for the reason that the bard failed and refused to find affirmatively upon ouch of the inneteen several and unlined questions of fact, which were presented by the defendant for its consideration. In a word, the defendant of rest to each at the provides of the constitution of the constitu MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL PILED.

The visiting and advisory board of soldiers' and sallors' home, through its stretary, Mrs. Lena A. Hates of Aurora.

the home.

At this time there is room for several male immites, and if there are any old soldiers in the state who desire to go to the home proper application alone is necessary.

Mrs. Bates states that the home is in good hands and that the commandant and matron have restored order from chaos.

Charles H. Morrill, regent of the State university, filed his cath of office today. The Farmers' Alliance association of Litchiled filed articles of incorporation today. Authorized capital stock, 255,001. The association will handle, buy and sell all products of the farm.

The Commercial State bank of Neligh also

association will handle, buy and seil all products of the farm.

The Commercial State bank of Nellzh also filed articles of incorporation. Authorized capital stock, \$50,000; of which \$30,000 was paid in hand September 16, 1888, incorporators: J. H. Yates, G. W. Wattles, K. T. Richards, John Maybury and Judson Graves. Insurance Anditor Alien received annual statements from the following fire insurance companies today: The Burlington of Burlington, In., premiums, \$2,00.05; losses, \$245.50. The Lifens Fulls of Glena Falls, N. Y. premiums, \$7,984.11, losses, \$2,51.32. The Michigan of Detroit, Milch., premiums, \$5,90.72; losses, \$2,95.50. The Home of New York, premiums, \$7,84.12, losses, \$2,85.50. The Home of New York, premiums, \$7,94.72; losses, \$2,50.72; losses

settled with the state today. He paid into Treasurer Hill's hands the sum of \$131.0.

The governor today made the following notarial appointments: John H. Flower, South Stoux City, Dakota county; M. Micketta, St. Faul, Howard county; M. Micketta, St. Faul, Howard county; M. Alfowar, Hartington, Codar county; H. A. Howar, Hartington, Codar county; H. A. Hrown, Hartington, Codar county; Marion L. Uhl, Liucolo, Lancaster county; C. B. Durland, Nortink, Madison county; Camden, J. Garlow, E. W. North and E. H. Chambers, Columbas, Platte county.

THE ACPHIME COULT.

Proceedings in the supreme court today were as follows: Mr. Thomas S. Nightestale of Shorman county was admitted to practice. Martin vs State. H. J. Whittungs withdraws appearance as counsel.

The following cases were argued and submitted: Haylon vs Missouri Pacific railway company, so motion to discuss; Howell Hothers we Wiser Call Publishing company vs city of Lincolo; Tingley vs Gregory; Vanheley vs Chambers; leave given to Goorge E. Pritchutt to take record.

The following decisions were handed down:

Heeves vs Nye. Error from the district

down:
Heores vs Nye. Error from the district court of Madison county. Reversed and remanded Maxwell, J.
Mitchieson vs Smith. Error from the dis-

trict court of Gage county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J.
Phomix lisurance company of Brooking vs Roadinger. Error from the district court of Caming county. Affirmed. Maxwell, J. Poweroy vs White Lake Laimber company. Error from the district. court of Frankin county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J. Kintzen vs Hanson. Appeal from the district court of Buffale county. Heversed and decree for plaintiff. Maxwell, J. Beels vs Flynn et al. Error from the district court for Makeon county. Affirmed. Onnion by Maxwell, J. Morsey a Ange. Appeal from the district court of Hamilton county. Affirmed. Cobb, J. CITY SEWS AND SOUTS.

storie va Angie. Appeal from the district court of Hamilton county. Affirmed. Cobb. J. CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The Webster-Briscoe block. on South Twelfth street, was soid today for \$24,500 to General J. D. Cov of Cincinnati, O. Colonel John N. Towsley, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizons of the city, died last night, aged seventy-live years. Sarah Smith, the cracy woman who was arrested a few days ago on the streets, it has just been learned, is a resident of Wahoo and will be returned their as soon as arrangements can be perfected.

The Knights of Pythias hold a grand raily tonight at Castle final in the interests of the contemplated Pythian temple. The boys say that it is a go and that work will begin on the new \$25,000 building early during the approaching spring.

Hon, B. S. Baker of Fairbury, lately appointed United States district attorney, was here today to take the oath of office. Will

here today to take the oath of office. Will F. Gortey of Omaha was also here to quality as assistant United States district attorney.

### EXERCISE.

It Must be Taken in the Open Air. Exercise in the open air is not only Exercise in the open air is not only onducive to good health, but is absolutely necessary to it. Why is it that the children of the poor are so much resider and healthier than the children of the rich? It is because they spend the greater part of their lives in the open air. For the same reason the country girl has brighter eyes, a fresher complexion, and is healthing and complexion, and is healthier and stronger than the city girl. The far-mer's son, too, has more strength and vigor than the city bred young man. If people would believe it, exercise in the open mir is the best of doctors. Ho the open air is the best of doctors. He who avails himself of it will seldem have to resort to drugs, writes Emma He Wight in Hall's Journal of Health Wightin Hall's Journal of Health. It will also effect a cure where drugs have failed. If one of my sex is suffering from nervousness let her abandon medicines, which do her no good, and take a long, brisk daily walk, and sho will find that her nervousness will rapidly disappear, or, if deenly rooted, be much modified. If one suffers from insomnia, a walk in the afternoon, or, if possible, just before retiring, will do more toward wooing sleep than any other course.

other course.

It is a great mistake to keep delicate, sickly children closely confined to the It is a great mistake to koop delicate, sickly children closally confined to the house. Send them out into the open air, do not wait until the weather is warm, but wrap them up well and send them out into the cold. Cold, dry weather will never hurt anybody properly clad. Let your phildren run and play in the fresh air and they will soon be healthy, fat and rosy. Why is it that boys are so healthy, so tough, and hard to hurt? Simply because they spend so much of their time racing out of doors. It is highly necessary that school children should have plenty of outdoor exercise. Nathings is more injudicious than to crowd the brain and stint the body. Again, exercise is essentially necessary for the brain and stint the body. Again, exercise is essentially necessary for the brain and stint the body of the mind characterial more active, doing away with nervousness, headache, weariness, or any of the bad effects which follows attaining of the mind, and the clearer and more active, doing away with nervousness, headache, weariness, or any of the bad offects which follow a straining of the mind, and the worker returns to his task refreshed in mind and body, rendy and eager to take up that work, which he had almost given up in despair, with new stimulus and reinvigorated ideas and strength. Exercise prolongs a woman's youth by keeping up her vitality, and retards the signs of the growing years by keeping her skin clear, fresh and unwrinkled, and her eyes bright.

Of late years much attention has been paid to physical culture. There are gymnasiums in the schools and home The latest "fads" among women are gymnasice, lawn tennis, rowing, eye-

gymnasiums in the schools and home. The latest "fads" among women are gymnastics, lawn tennis, rowing, cycling, walking and horse back riding. It is fashonable to row, to use dumb-bells, ride a bicycle, and walk long distances; not to make a pretense of doing these things, but to do them thoroughly and in carnest. The secrety girl no longer desires to be considered frail and delicate, but healthy and strong. She does not mind getting her hands sunburned and rough, or disquising her figure in a loose blouse. And when she looks in her mirror and sees the bright eyes and lovely flush exercise has brought to her, she never gives a thought to her sunburnthands, which time and a little care will remedy, and she would be a very silly girl if she did. It is true her figure does not show to advantage in the loose blouse, nor her foot in the low-healed laws tennis shoes, but they and comportally wand. fact in the low-healed lawn tennis shoes, but they enable her to do thoroughly and comfortably whatever of the latest "fads" she may engage in. Winter has now come, and rowing, cycling, and lawn tennis will, to a great extent, retire to the background, so that out-of-door exercise will be confined to horseback riding and walking. The former is very delightful, but the latter far more beneficial indeed, no form of exercise can take its place, because in walking the whole body is exercised and every muscle brought into play.

It is considered part of the society girl's education to be taught to dance, it is more to the point to teach her first to walk well and greacfully. Go along the streets of a city and the majority of girls you meet are awkward walkers,

the streets of a city and the majority of girls you meet are assward walkers, ungraceful in carriage. Often in a street car one will see pretty, attractive looking girls, but as soon as they arise the charm vanishes. They are awkward walkers or perhaps round shouldered. Nothing detracts more from a girl's appearance than this latter defect. The face may be beautiful, but round shoulders are a deformity for which there is no excuss. Any one can remedy this defect by following this simple rule: Preserve an upright position when walking; make an effort to grow a little taller, straighten the back, throw out the chest and hold the head high. After a little practice the position will become habitual.

# **OMAHA** LOAN and TRUST COMPANY

Sub-ribed & guaranteed Capital, \$500,000 Paid in Capital 350,000 inys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiate commercial paper, receives and executes trusts acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations; takes charge of property; collects repts

# Omaha Loan and Trust Company

SAVINGS BANK
S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas streets.
Subscribed & maranteed capital. \$400,000
Hability of stackholders. 200,000
PBANK J. LANGE, Capital.

OFFICERS: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice president; W. T. Wyman, I reasure; Dunctroner; A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. Brown, tany C. Barton, E. W. Nach, Phys. Lett. British Br. Co. R. Laye.

Loans made on City & Farm Proper-ty, and on Collateral Security in Sums to Suit, at Lowest Current Rates.